SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. 8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month. 70
Postage to foreign countries added.
THE SUN, New York City.

FARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and sque No. 10. Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Positive Announcements.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Globe is the authority for the subjoined statement concerning the next to the most eminent citizen of Massachusetts:

"If Mr. Roor shall in the end decline to serve, then ex Governor W. MURRAY CRANE will be the new head of the National Republican organization. He has consented to take the post, if the President cannot find anybody else."

The neighbor and friend of the Hon. WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE, the Springfield Republican, is the authority for the following statement with reference to the foregoing

"Ex-Governor CRANE has done nothing of the

The unwritten constitution of the Republican party provides that the members of the Republican national committee for 1904 shall be elected by the delegates to the Republican national convention of 1904, and that after their election these members of the Republican national committee shall choose their own chairman.

This last statement is positive.

Southern Senators Hear From Their Constituents.

Events are showing that it is impracticable to make the ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty a party question: The Southern States, which would profit more than any other section of the Union by the construction of an interoceanie waterway, will not permit their vital interests to be sacrificed by their representatives in the Senate.

This has been clear from the outset to Mr. John S. Williams, the leader of the Democratic minority in the House of Representatives, who accordingly has advised his political associates to recognize accomplished facts. The same

iew of the attitude that ought to be aken toward the treaty has been expressed by influential newspapers in Atlanta, New Orleans and other Southern cities. That these utterances reflected faithfully public opinion in Louisiana, at all events, is evident from the course pursued by the Louisiana Legislature, which, on the eve of adjournment, unanimously passed a resolution instructing Senator Foster and Senator McENERY to vote for ratification.

There is good reason to believe that Louisiana's example will be followed promptly in other Southern States. The Legislature of Mississippi will convene early in the New Year, and it will propably be found that Mr. WILLIAMS has indicated correctly the drift of popular sentiment among his constituents. The Legislatures of Kentucky and Maryland will also meet in January. It is upon the Legislatures of the States lastnamed the tremendous importance of a quick completion of the Panama Canal

to their business interests.

What is thought of the matter in Georgia may be inferred from the declaration made on Dec. 22 by Gov. TERRELL, who, in response to the toast, "The State," said: "With many things that President ROOSEVELT has done, and, indeed, with most of the acts of his Administration, I differ; but I most heartily indorse the recognition of the independence of Panama, which means the construction of an Isthmian Canal, a thing in which we, as Southerners, are most deeply concerned." He added that the ratification of the treaty is not, and cannot be made, a party question. "We want the canal," he concluded, "and we are in a fair way to get it; and if we do not get it now it will be our own fault."

It will be remembered that the caucus resolution framed by Senator BLACK-BURN for the purpose of compelling all Democratic Senators to adopt the course recommended by two-thirds of their number, expressly provided that the will of the caucus should not be binding upon Senators who were adversely instructed by their State Legislatures. In some instances Northern Senators have declined to obey such instructions. but such disobedience is inconsistent with the traditional Southern view of State Rights.

If Democrats could manage to thwart the nation's wish to accept the longsought privilege of building an interoceanic canal, they would do the very thing most likely to assure Mr. Roose-VELT's nomination and election by an immense majority. If, on the other hand. Democratic Senators concur with their Republican colleagues in ratifying the Panama treaty, the Administration will be unable to monopolize the credit of furnishing the waterway.

The Louisiana Legislature has shown how to avoid catastrophe.

Captain Goddard's Society.

We print this morning a communication from Captain Norton Goddard, the president of the Anti-Policy Society, in regard to the alleged loose use of court warrants by an agent of his or-

Previous remarks in THE SUN on the sued by Justice WYATT was so employed he Justice when the eleven prisoners a single warrant.

is requested by Captain Goddand, we to its ewner for its antiquity. The

have investigated the statements contained in his letter and have found them correct on the material points. There were separate warrants for the two raids, and the great excess in the number of prisoners was due to incidental arrests made by the police during the execution of the warrants, arrests which the police had the right to make without warrant; and the impatience of Justice WYATT appears to have been caused not by the misuse of his warrants, but by the circumstance that these incidental prisoners for whom he had issued no specific warrant should be arraigned in his court along with the others who were properly brought before him.

We therefore withdraw as unwarranted the criticism that was founded in this instance on confused reports naturally arising from a somewhat confusing state of affairs. We hope at the same time that the strong sense of responsibility for strictly legal procedure which is manifest in Captain GODDARD'S letter will continue to govern the efforts of his dicient organization, and of all other associations engaged as volunteer auxiliaries in the enforcement of the laws. Eternal vigilance in this respect is their duty, as well as ours.

The House of Feliciana

In August, 1899, the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., rented the house of FELICIANA MENDIOLA, at 1 Grant street, Angeles, Pampanga, P. I. It was occupied by civilian teamsters, a destructive lot, if all affidavits are true. MARCELO TIGALO, who has the happinesss of being the husband of the lady with the auspicious Christian name, deposes that the house was in good order when the civilian teamsters came. In the four years of their occupancy, if MARCELO is a judicious observer, these damages were inflicted:

"Three sets double doors, narra wood, removed and lost; abor fix feet wooden sides of kitchen. malaye wood, removed and lost; wooden bars in kitchen windows, removed and lost; five sliding windows, malave wood (four in kitchen and one interior), removed and lost; about six feet malave wood, side to dining room, removed and lost; wood banisters to staircase, removed and lost; one ex terior door, cut down about one foot."

Sounding in damages to the tune of \$200, according to MARCELO's estimate. A board of officers convened to investigate and fix the amount of damage. ALBERT E. FEIGHT, an employee of the Quartermaster's Department, testified that FELICIANA'S house looked very old and out of repair when the teamsters moved in. When he took charge of it he had two doors in the interior removed and hung at the head of the stairs, where they are still. There were no other doors in the interior, and the door said to have been cut down had been so excised when he first saw it. Some of the has built on FELICIANA'S lot two buildings worth \$500 gold. Three sets of narra-wood doors, new, might be worth certified as follows:

entire property rented by the Quartermaster's Department from FELICIANA MENDIOLA, as shown and from my knowledge of the value of similar vote prior to 1867. houses in this town, I estimate the value of the of Louisville and Baltimore will impress | ceed 600 pesos; when I was detailed as quartermas ter on March 6 last I carefully inspected the buildings and I found the teamsters' quarters to be old and in poor repair, and the sides of the made several inspections since March 6, and no damage has been done since that date; I believe that no damages should be allowed claimant for the loss of the boards in the sides of the house, as the boards remaining are rotten and the loss of these boards, even if caused by American te amsters, might fairly be considered as fair wear and tear, as a slight accidental blow might dislodge one: I believe that \$20 will be ample to reimburse owner for all other alleged damages, if she can prove that said other damages were caused by deliberate action of occupants, and were not due to the poor repair of the premises at the date of

> The doors of narra wood, the bamboo banisters, the kitchen bars made no impression on the unimaginative soldiery. The board inspected the house and found it in poor condition. The report dealt in a prosaic, not to say petty. spirit with the losses bewailed by MAR-CELO and FELICIANA:

"The articles enumerated in the affidavit of MARCELO TIQALO are all missing, except a double set of doors, which, as appears from weight of evidence, was taken from the inside and placed on the outer door, where they now are. The interior door, alleged to have been cut down a foot is evidently in same condition now as when first put in, except for age, except that a small space above it is open. This space, as appears from evidence, was formerly covered by a small piece of bamboo suale, 216 by 1 foot, and worth about 10 cents.

"The siding, however, is missing in the kitchen only. and not in the dining room, as stated in MARCELO TIGALO'S amdavit. "The siding in the kitchen evidently dropped out

from age and ravages of insects, hastened a few

weeks, perhaps, by the swinging of feet of the men, as stated in evidence. "Timely repairs by the owner would have pre

"It is also proven by the inspection as well as by the evidence that MARCELO TIGALO wilfully misrepresented the facts as to the number of double doors, the exterior doors, and siding in dining

"It is also suspected he has shown like will in regard to other things." -

"Wilful misrepresentation" is too ugly a phrase to apply to an ex parte appraisal. The House Committee on War Claims, with which the fate of FELICIANA'S bill of damages now rests, has a more tolerant or more cynical view of the psychology of claimants. They do not wilfully misrepresent. Time makes the heart grow fonder. The old "plug" subject were based on reports which that was appropriated by the United made it seem that a single warrant is- States Army forty years ago becomes a precious charger, and is charged for by the agent of the society as to cover accordingly. The lima beans and towo separate raids and eleven arrests, matoes trodden by the hoofs of war and that the impatience manifested by gain value with time. Something must be set down for sentiment, something were afterward brought before him in for interest, and the Government is rich the Court of Special Sessions was oc- and kind. And that age-rotted and rasioned by such illegal manipulation of ant-eaten siding on the west side of FELICIANA's kitchen may have been dear

board of officers did not consider these excellent arguments. It scaled Fra-LICIANA'S damages from \$200 to \$30; and as there is no apropriation under the control of the War Department from which this repair to her house and feelings can be paid, she must look to Con-

Aside from their devotion to antiquities, FELICIANA and MARCELO have no cause to weep. The Government has paid them rent for four years, given them \$500 worth of real estate, and doubtless these poor thirty dollars will not be withheld. The Committee on War Claims must see that in the matter of making claims against the Government the Pampangans show a true American spirit.

Restricting the Suffrage in Maryland.

The Democrats of Maryland are not chargeable with insincerity or evasion in the proposition which is to be submitted to the next Annapolis Legislature, in January, disfranchising a majority of the colored voters of that State. In their State convention this year the Democrats of Maryland left no doubt as to their position on the subject of "white man's rule." The platform they adopted contained the following reso-

"We believe that the political destinies of Mary land should be shaped and controlled by the white people of the State; and while we disclaim any purpose to do any injustice whatever to our colored population, we declare without reserve our resplute purpose to preserve in every conservative and Constitutional way the political ascendency

Two years ago the Maryland Legislature, at a special session, adopted a ballot law of which the acknowledged purpose was to confuse the method of marking the tickets and thus to eliminate the colored voters who are illiterate from any practical participation in a contest. It provided that the voter must be ablefollowing the Massachusetts plan-to make an "X" mark within the designated place for each candidate for whom he might desire to cast his vote. Party emblems were abolished, and the names of candidates for every office, except Presidential electors, were to be arranged alphabetically "according to surname, under the designation of the

While this law in its operation contributed to Democratic success at the recent election, it did not reduce the number of colored voters to the extent that was expected. In 1900 the number of colored voters registered in Maryland was 57,000; in 1901, on a much reduced vote, it was 53,000; in 1902, after the passage by the Legislature of this amended law, it was 52,000.

As the number of such colored voters in Maryland does not decrease with sufwindows were missing, and the removed ficient rapidity under existing electoral siding was decrepit. The Government devices, it is proposed to adopt a more

summary measure. The new plan provides that before any person shall be entitled to vote he \$40 gold; five new windows, \$12; new + must be able to read and to write at dictasiding, \$4; and bamboo banisters, \$2. tion any section of the Constitution of Capt. W. S. VALENTINE of the Fifth Maryland, or he shall have paid for the Cavalry, Quartermaster at Angeles, two preceding years State and county or city taxes, unless he was entitled to vote in one of the States of the Union on or before Jan. 1, 1867, or unless he is a lineal descendant of some person who by the lease on file in this office, is 1,800 pesos, and was entitled to vote at that time. No the value placed on the said property by the con- property or educational qualification tracting quartermaster is 2,500 pesos; on this basis. shall be required of persons entitled to

Dissent from any course of public policy which Mr. HOAR follows conscientiously and splendidly defends can take nothing house were in several places very rotten: I have away from that general and sincere respect his countrymen have for his unsullied uprightness, his strong, subtle and brilliant intellect, his various learning, his command, unequalled among living statesmen, of the English language and its literature, his far-darting wit. His mind is saturated with the best traditions of the common law, of constitutional and parliamentary precedent, of history and humane letters. No other Senator has a more austere ideal of public service. No other Senator has a higher conception of the dignity and responsibility of his office.

An imperceptible authority, a certain majesty of age and experience and fine talent, cling to such a man. He is a noble figure, right worthy to sit in that

chamber of illustrious memories. A notable feature of the exports from the port of New York last week was the large number of clocks shipped to every part of the world, though this exportation during that week was not exceptional, for the now usual foreign demand for American clocks is large. Toward fifteen hundred packages of American clocks were shipped to Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, and especially was the Asian demand large. Exportations of our watches and our cutlery were also large, and also of glass and plated ware and optical goods. The official Canadian report of the importations of these goods and of manufactures of gold and silver during the quarter ended with Sepember, shows that, of their total value of \$606.633, more than two-thirds, or \$453,691, came from the United States. As a consequence of the reductions of duty in the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty, the Jewelers' Weekly expects a steady increase in our already large exportations of these wares to Cuba. American inventiveness and dexterity have opened up to us a world-wide market for a large variety of goods formerly imported by us rather than sent abroad. The increase in our exportations of miscellaneous manufactures is one of the most suggestive incidents of this period.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was not urprised by the guess of the engineers in stating that wood pavements are unsanitary. In the best sterests of Fifth avenue, and without the slightest pecuniary interest in it, I endeavored some years ago to have it laid on that thoroughfare, but I found the same ignorance regarding it then that prevails now. Actual tests made in Europe, where it is in general use, showed its superiority over all other kinds, in being less slippery, offering a better foothold, and consequently causing fewer falls. The method there adopted is an artificial stone pavement with a wood covering, preferably Australian. There is a block of it on Twentieth street, between Broad way and Fifth avenue, which has stood the test without any care, though where relaid, after re-pairs beneath the surface, it was carclessly done. It is the pavement of civilization, which we will NEW YORK, Dec. 25.

> who hasn't noticed that The little darlings all play house

THE LATEST VISIT TO LHASA. | we have no record have gained access to Lhase, but have never left it:

The story of the latest visit of a foreigner to the forbidden city of Lhasa is told in the January Century by the man who made the journey. He is the Rev. Ekai Kawaguchi, a Buddhist priest of the Zen sect, and a man of the highest type of the intellectual Japanese. His modest and simple narrative is full of fascination because his experiences were unique and remarkable. His sole object in going to Tibet was to complete his studies in Buddhism. The Chinese translations of the Buddhist scriptures, used in Japan, are regarded as less trustworthy than the Tibetan texts. He believed the study of these texts to be indispensable to a full understanding of the Buddhist doctrines and he was willing to undergo all hardships and perils to study his religion at its fountain head

On May 20 of this year he safely returned to Japan after an absence of six years from his native land. He had spent sixteen months at Darilling in Northern India in mastering the Tibetan language. To get into Tibet without exciting suspicion was compelled to travel far west among the Himalayas. He wore the apparel of a Tibetan lama and passed for a Chinese student and physician on a pilgrimage hrough Tibet. He wandered alone with his luggage of books and supplies on his back, floundering through mountain snows, carried away more than once by the strong currents of the ice-cold rivers he had to wade, thrice set upon by highwaymen, the last party robbing him of everything except his books. He was three days without food, and when too weak to walk further he sank down to die, but his life was saved by a Tibetan horseman, who revived him with tea, cheese and sugar. He was fifteen months on the way and travelled 2,490 miles from Darjiling to Lhasa, though in an air line these towns are scarcely 400

miles apart. Dr. Kawaguchi was very successful in the rôle of a Chinese physician. It was not long before his renown as a healer opened to him the doors of many of the great people of Lhasa. He was so fortunate as to form a close friendship with Chamba Choe San, ex-Minister of the Treasury, who invited him to live in his house and gave him access to the libraries in many of the temples. In the quiet of this hospitable home he had excellent facilities for pursuing his religious researches, and he improved the first opportunity to meet the Dalai Lama, the incarnation of Buddha and the political ruler of Tibet. Through the courtesy of the Century we are permitted to quote the following:

I was summoned to a first audience with the Dala Lama on Sept. 13, 1900, being taken to the Tee Po-tala palace by the court doctor, who had offered me the position of assistant court doctor to him. My successful treatment of several distinguished patients had made me known within the palace walls, and the ruler wished to see and talk with the new doctor. The buildings are grouped in imposing mass on a bill to the northwest of the city and from the upper terraces of the palace one sweeps the great plain, surrounded by mountains and marked with clusters of yellow roofed temples. I was conducted through many rooms with richly decorated ceilings and walls in Chinese style, and reaching the presence, prostrated myself three times before his Sublimity the Dalai Lama of Tibet. I remained standing through the rest of the audience until I knelt to receive his blessing, by the placing of his hand upon my head, before withdrawing. He is a young man, now 28 years of age, with a fine, intelli-gent countenance. He was seated in a chair, wear-ing the yellow Tatar hood or priest's cowl, and robes ow silk and red wool, with many under-robes of particolored silks. He held his rosary of both tree beads (fruit of the pipul or bo tree) in his lef hand. Although the Dalai Lama possesses incredible stores of gold and jewels, and rosaries of every precious material, he carried only this simple rosary of the priests on each occasion of my seeing him The attendants brought tes in handsomely carved sliver tes pots, and extending my wooden tes cup, which every one in Tibet carries with him, I drank is his presence. "You must cure my priests," was his frequent remark, but we discussed many other

Dr. Kawaguchi says that few Dalai Lamas have lived to rule, "the corrupt ministers poisoning each one before he came of age and setting another infant incarnation in his place." This is the testimony of all European and Indian travellers who have visited Lhasa. Manning, who went to Lhase disguised as a Hindu doctor in 1811, said the Dalai Lama was a well educated. princely boy about seven years old. Father Huc wrote in 1846 that the Dalai Lama was then nine years old. The Hindu Nain Sing wrote that in 1866 the Grand Lama was a fair and handsome boy of 13 years. entirely dominated by the Gyalpo or temporal ruler of Lhasa. Montgomerie rather darkly hinted that "Grand Lamas are made to go through their transmigration very rapidly, the intervals being probably in inverse proportion to the amount of trouble they give to the Gyalpo." Chandra Das, who, with the Kalmuk Baza-Baza-Bakchi, was the latest authority on the present Dalai Lama before Dr. Kawaguchi, wrote of him as "a child of eight with bright and fair complexion and rosy cheeks. His eyes are large and penetrating, the shape of his face remarkably Aryan, though

marred by the obliquity of his eyes. Dr. Kawaguchi says the Dalai Lama is a man of superior courage and excellent qualities, with great political talents and resources. He draws an engaging picture of this strenuous young ruler, who "has taken the Government wholly into his own hands and is endeavoring to reform the civil service by making appointments to office according to the personal merits of candidates, and to put a stop to the bribery, corruption and favoritism at court." Now that the British are marching toward his capital, it is particularly interesting to hear from Dr. Kawaguchi that the Dalai Lama has recently concluded a secret treaty with the Czar, and they have exchange presents. Three hundred camel loads of precents arrived from Russia in Lhasa in 1902, and among them were rifles of American manufacture, which, however, had a range of only 500 metres. Among the gifts of the Czar was a complete set of the vestments of a Bishop of the Russian-Greek Church, which the Dalai Lama sometimes wears. He has no idea that the religion of the Russian differs from that of the Tibetan. He sees the Buriat Mongols, subjects of the Czar and devout Buddhists, making pilgrimages to Lhasa; and he imagines that the Russians are like them and that the Czar is a great Bodhisattva possessed of mystic powers. Such facts justify the opinion that the Dalai Lama will turn to the great Power of the north for sympathy and support now that the British are invading his country. Perhaps disappointment awaits

Dr. Kawaguchi's two years and two months in Lhasa under conditions that imposed upon him little restraint gave him opportunities for observation which few of his predecessors have enjoyed. He says that the Tibetan policy of the closed door and seclusion were originally adopted for the preservation and maintenance of Buddhism; but this policy has been made to embrace other purposes, for it is now regarded not only as a necessary safeguard for religion, but also as the vital principle of national preservation, as the Tibetans despair of their ability to maintain the autonomy they practically exercise in spite of their political relations with China, unless they are able to exclude the presence and the influence of foreigners. Dr. Kawaguchi intimates that Europeans of whom

Several foreigners, Europeans, have entered Lhasa since the expulsion of the French priests Hue and Gabet in 1846. From what I heard, I think they were Christian (Romanist) priests in disguise; but instead of being sent away, they were cared for, and given much good food, in which was poison. My host, Chamba Choe, had served many years as Governor of Lhasa before he became Finance Min-later, and he told me that twice he had to go out and turn back foreigners with foreign wome were trying to enter Lhasa. Once two foreigners and a foreign woman came within a day's journey of Lhasa, and they were the most difficult to deal with. "These foreigners were very good and noble, but I could not say, 'Welcome,' " was this Governor's feeling. Although they were permitted to send into Lhasa and buy food, they were not pois

He says that the population of Lhasa cannot exceed 70,000, which is a larger figure than that given by other recent visitors. The Tibetans are extremely filthy in their habits and it is not strange that in comparison with themselves they even regard the Chinese as a cleanly people. Many of the residents of Lhasa observe the principle of one man, one wife, but polyandry is still prevalent among the higher class, though it is discouraged by the Government, as its tendency is to keep down the population. The city itself is extremely filthy and unsanitary.

It was nearly June last year when the Japanese priest learned that the fact had come to the Tibetan Government that he was not a Chinese Buddhist, but was a trespasser in the country. He immediately left the city in secret on his return to Darjiling. It seems impossible that he could have escaped without the connivance of the Government; but those who befriended him were not let off so easily. He learned from many Tibetan merchants who overtook him on the road that several persons, including the ex-Minister of the Treasury, in whose house he had lived, were thrown into prison; and his host was put on trial for having harbored him.

He is now acclaimed in Japan as a hero and a great explorer. He is the lion of the day. His picture is for sale at the shops, and two newspapers of Tokio and Osaka are paying him \$2,500 for the detailed narrative of his adventures as a serial in their columns, to be issued later in book form. It was through Eliza R. Scidmore, the well known traveller and author, now in Japan, that he was induced to write the Century article which gives the western world the first account of this very remark-

able journey.

From an Episcopal Clergyman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Father Tiernan in this morning's SUN surprises me. Had some Anglican priest gone out of his way to an equal extent to attack the doctrines of the Papacy or definitions which Father Tiernan believes and teaches as a clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church would he not have been among the first to protest that the age for flaunting bigotry and intolerance had long since passed? And many of our Anglican clergy would have held with him in his contention. Why, then, should he seize so extraneous an occasion to challenge the thrashing over of a bootless

controversy? If the Episcopal clergy are not "validly ordained priests," it is sacrilege for them to celebrate the Blessed Sacrament at all, let them call such celebration by whatever name they please; but, the intention being reverent, it certainly is not "a play at the holy mass," but rather the most solemn moment of their lives. That they are "validly ordained priests" they are as fully satisfied as Father Tiernan is of his own position; and,

while he is bound to a different line of conduct, they give just as much consideration to "the decree of Lee XIII." as they would accord to the pious opinion of any other foreign Bishop.

WARNER E. L. WARD,
Priest and Rector of St. Clement's Church (Episcopal). BROOKLYN, Dec. 22.

"I Says," "He Says" and "She Says." To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Some forty years ago New Yorkers were noted for the purity and simplicity of their English. Now all that is changed. The invasion of new words and phrases, and even of the order of the language, meets with no resistance from patriots, because it offers proof. however slight, that a new tongue is bound to grow in Manhattan. Like a rank weed at the start, it may become a blooming flower at the finish, although the growth must necessarily be slow

But let us take an example. Long ago a New Yorker would tell the oft-repeated sad story as follows: "On my way home last evening I met John Smith. He invited me to go to the theatre with him. I told him I had promised my wife to with nim. I had nim I had promised my write to be home for supper, but he would take no excuse. We talked the matter over, and at last he prevailed upon me to go with him. We enjoyed ourselves at the theatre, and had a good time when the play was over. Reaching home in good spirits, I found my wife in a very bad humor. She was still angry this morning. I'm afraid she will never be herself again

In these days of progress he tells it, or rather "Pegging for my flat last evening I found myself

It these days of progress he tells it or rather my very to the control of the con

THE ANTI-POLICY RAIDS. Defence of the Society Against Charges

of Illegal Arrests. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: In your issue of Dec. 10 you printed an editorial of about half a column, entitled "The Effect of a Bad Example," in which you criticise very severely the actions of "an agent of a private organization formed for the purpose of detecting and prosecuting the owners of the gambling game known as policy," and there are other statements throughout the article which make it certain that you had the Anti-Policy Society in mind and that your very intelligent readers must have understood

editorial in question.

As president and executive officer of the Anti-Policy Society I feel very especially the duty of doing my utmost to preserve its eputation, which is extremely valuable to t in carrying on its work, and which also is practically its only asset; and therefore immediately upon reading your editorial, already referred to, I retained Mr. John Henry Hammond of 30 Broad street to make a thorough investigation of the facts, and also to furnish me with his opinion, based upon the facts as he discovered them.

that it was actions of that society and of its

agents which were being pilloried in the

The measure of success so far achieved by the Apti-Policy Society is primarily due to assistance rendered by the rewspapers of the city; and among them THE SUN was at least as active and efficient as any. Because of the friendly attitude of THE SUN hitherto, and because it is so well known that you are painstaking as to your facts and willing to correct errors, and especially to undo any unintentional injustice. I have confidence that if on investigation of the facts I give you below you find them correct in every particular you will willingly take some suitable means to withdraw the condemnation of certain acts of the society, so forcibly expressed in your editorial of Dec. 10; and if, in your opinion, I have, under the circumstances, any standing to warrant my making a request of you, I wish to express

my making a request of you, I wish to express the hope that you will publish this letter, and also make some editorial comment on the results of your investigation of the facts as alleged in this letter.

In the first part of your editorial you said that on Saturday, Dec. 5, an agent of the Arti-Policy Society obtained from Justice Wyatt a warrant for the arrest of an individual designated as Edward Doe; also that no one save the person designated as a criminal and that the warrant issued was for the arrest of the suspected man and for no one else; also that on receiving the warrant, the private detective applied to the police for assistance in executing it; that this aid was furnished and that the officers, under the direction of the private detective, went to two widely separated houses, arresting in one of them two persons and in the other nine.

The actual facts as to these statements are,

The actual facts as to these statements are, The actual facts as to these statements are, however, as follows:
Richard H. Burke, an agent of the Anti-Policy Society, on Dec. 5 obtained from Mr. Justice Wyatt a warrant for the arrest of a person designated as Dark Doe at 38 Fourth street, and another separate warrant for the arrest of a person designated as Light Doe, at the same address; also a search warrant for the searching of the premises and for the searching of the above named individuals. Also on the same day Mr. Burke obtained from Mr. Justice Wyatt a warrant for the arrest of Edward Doe at 342 First Avenue, and also a search warrant for the searching of these premises and for the searching of Edward Doe et al.

All these warrants were delivered to Police

and also a search warrant for the searching of these premises and for the searching of these premises and for the searching of Edward Doe et al.

All these warrants were delivered to Police Officers Maher, Costigan and Londrigan, who, together with Burke and Philip E. Bray, another agent of the Anti-Policy Society, went to 36 Fourth street and there arrested John Suckerman and Ury Hermer, who were found to be engaged in maintaining a policy shop at that address and who were the persons designated as Dark Doe and Light Doe. After these arrests were made Officers Maher and Costigan, together with Burke and another agent of the Anti-Policy Society, went to 242 First avenue. At that address the door of the suspected apartment was opened by Edward Volker, who accepted a policy play and 20 cents, and who was thereupon arrested. Volker was the person designated in the warrant as Edward Doe. Within the apartment were found Charles Scheele. Manuel Mansfield and a German woman, who were standing around a table covered with policy paraphernalia. The men were thereupon arrested and searched and policy paraphernalia were found upon them. A Mrs. McKinley then knocked at the door, and to officer Maher, who opened it, she handed 12 cents and a paper on which six gigs were written. She was thereupon placed under arrest. A boy named Harry Dresser then came in with a play containing two or three gigs and a twenty-five-cent placed. The officers thereupon arrested him. Next the how's grandmother knocked at the door. When she saw the boy under arrest she said to him: "You received that play from a man in the street," and the boy replied, "No: mamma sent me." Maher thereupon put the grandmother under arrest. Then Berthold Weinbolt came in; he was placed under arrest and searched and policy paraphernalia were found on him. Next, a man named John Rose came in and being recognized as a policy runner and as a person who frequently sells lottery tickets, he was placed under arrest and searched, but no policy paraphernalia were found. A Mr officer's hand. She also said that she was the proprietor of the place.

If you find my statements exactly correct, you will see that the statements in The Sun editorial were entirely incorrect, for there were three warrants, in addition to two search warrants, instead of one warrant as stated by The Sun, and the two different places raided were both specified in the warrants actually obtained

enforcing the Anti-Policy law the circum

the visit to 242 First avenue was enlivened by a violent attack on the officer by Volker in his attempt to escape, and the confusion this caused was materially enhanced by the furious participation of Mrs. Brady in the fray, and yet all the details of the whole affair were conducted by Burke and the officers as legally and properly as if they had had nothing else in mind than to show how such things should be done.

I conclude that these so-called raids and the arrests were entirely authorized and justified and correct in every particular. Renewing to you the assurance of my appreciation of your very valuable assistance to the cause of policy suppression, and again expressing the hope that you will take such means as seem good to you (I hope those that I have expressed a preference for) to offset the very great injury done by your article to the reputation of the Anti-Policy Society.

Norton Goddan.

President Anti-Policy Society

New YORK, Dec. 18.

ODELL'S NEW ASPIRATION.

He Needs Another Term and Will Fight to Get It.

From the Syracuse Herald "Governor Odell's future," said a leading organization man to a Herald reporter this morning, "depends altogether and entirely on Governor Odell's ability to capture the renomination for Governor of this State next fall and his election to that office. If he fails to get that nomination his future will be behind him in earnest.

ship that had fewer qualifications for the task. An admirable executive, a man of affairs, one who is a past master in the art of practical politics under somebody else's general directions, Governor Odell is about as poor a man for leader as could be picked out. He has none of the ability to conciliate, none of the adaptability to circumstances, none of those qualities which enable a leader to snatch a victory out of defeat and to accept with grace the inevitable, which makes up the true leader, and last, and most important of all, he has none of those personal attributes which endear a leader to his followers.

Governor Odell is harsh and arrogant to a degree. He is dictatorial and he only one way of accomplishing his ends, and that way is by brute force. There was never a political leader in this country that succeeded by any such measures. Roscoe Conking had the reputation of being arrogant, but Hoscoe Conking had a charm of personality which made his followers adore him and ready to fight for him to the last ditch.

"Senator Platt has succeeded because he is the 'easy boss' and he would be leader, whether he were United States Senator or not. But Governor Odell can succeed by no such measures. He will be leader only so long as he can play to the self-interest of the men he strives to lead and not another minute. In other words, as long as he has patronage to distribute, so long will he have followers, but when that patronage passes from his hands, he will fall of his own weight and because of his unfitness for the place.

"It is very probable that the Governor knows this, or at least it is very probable that the Governor believes that the only hold that a leader has on his followers is the hold that the distribution of plums gives him.

"Now, the Governor's power over patronage ceases when he ceases to be Governor. With Senator Platt the oase is different. He is a leader because he is recognized as such by the powerful men of his party. He controls policies and patronage because the Republicans of the State have found that he sound that he are an adviced in the matter of policies and patronage makes for the good of the party and for themselves.

"He is no sledge-hammer diplomat as Odell is, but rules because of the general belief of the men he rules that he is the beat man to rule. That is the reason why when Senator Platt becomes physically and mentally unfit for leader, he will be gently retired, not by an edict of Governor Odell or of President Roosevelt or of any other man, but because the Republicans will go to some other man for their advice and counsel.

"So it is very evident that if Governor Odell is going to establish himself as leader in this State there is only one way for him to do it, and that is by being reelected Governor adversion, a patronage that will be i a political leader in this country that succeeded by any such measures.

sition, a patronage that will be immensely increased when the building of the barge canal begins.

"A glance over the list of men known to be supporters of the Governor will show that they are men who are feeding at the public crib or who are kept from feeding at the public crib by Senator Platt and who would to feed at the Governor's beheat.

"The three insurgent Senators are the feeding at the public crib by Senator Platt and who would to feed at the Governor's beheat.

"The three insurgent Senators are the feeding at the public crib by Senator Platt wouldn't give them. Louis F. Payn is an Odell man because Senator Platt consented to his being turned away from a crib which Governor Roosevelt wanted to see kept clean. And so on down through the list. The men on whom the Governor depends are men whom he can give favors and then, indeed, would Governor Odell's future be behind him.

"That is the reason that, after frequently declaring that he was not to be a candidate for a third term as Governor Odell has recently changed his tune and is now in what can be described as a receptive mood, if nothing more. The Senatorship wouldn't satisfy him, because the patronage of the Senator is not to be compared with that which the next Governor of the State will have to distribute.

"Odell wants to be Governor. He will bent every effort to get the nomination and you will see the fight of your life next fall when

every effort to get the nomination and you will see the fight of your life next fall when he gets out after the delegates."

The Evening Schools

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It was with the greatest regret that I read in your issue of Dec. 24 of the plan to curtail the city school system. especially in relation to the reduction of the allow ance for evening schools, by some 40 p cannot be denied that during the past few there has been a marked increase in attendance in the evening elementary and high schools, and in the evening elementary and high schools, and further, that the work done by them has shown very satisfactory results. This reduction in the allowance will impair to a very considerable extens the work in such important subjects as steney. the work in such important subjects as stenor raphy and typewriting, so very necessary to a large and deserving portion of our people, which has been made more requisite than before by the amendment of the Compulsory Attendance law. It is of the utmost importance that the Board of Education do everything in its power to have the Board of Estimate and Apportionment grant sufficient. of Estimate and Apportionment grant sufficien money to permit the continuation of these very important branches of the educational system. believe that a large portion of the readers of THE SUN will agree with me in saying that the action recommended and made necessary by the reduc-tion of the estimate asked for would be the most serious backward step in the city's school system

taken in many years. A PUBLIC SCHOOL GRADUATE. NEW YORK, Dec. 24.

A Notable Feature of the "Parsifal" Pro-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Whatever may be said in criticism of the theme and the must cal treatment of the "Parsifal" legend, the production of the opera on Thursday evening was memorable because of one circumstance, at leastcrowd in the boxes kept still. They did treat the occasion as a social function merely, and chatter during the performance, to the outrage of the sensibilities of people who had come reto listen to the music. Even their frivolity seemed to be impressed. For the first time in my experi ence, they behaved themselves properly and A PAST SUFFERER. NEW YORK, Dec. 25.

Italians in an Elevated Car.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seated opport site me in an elevated car this morning were two l lans of distinguished appearance. Though they we evidently laborers, the moulding of their feature would have made them fit models for the old B coins or for antique cameos and intaglios. in their faces nor in their manner was there a the of vulgarity. Rather there was distinction, in them appeared the evidences of an old and strong race.

Are we to fear the incoming of such men? Rathe

let us rejoice, that they bring to us a vigorous strain to strengthen our American stock and beautify it.
NEW YORK, Dec. 25. AN OLD AMERICAN

Landseer was instructing his pupils. "For a dachshund," he explained, "paint on a piece of clastic, and then stretch it out Struck by the beautiful simplicity of the schem

Douw was making his reputation. "Yes." agreed the critics, "your still life is very fine, but have your everthed to paint Philadelp. 1 at the rush hour? Convinced he had not reached the acme, he pe

Holbein had just painted the fly on the portra Don't you think it true to the?" he asked proud "No." retorted the commuter, "you should ha had a couple more and some mosquitoes." Seeing he had really tailed of his object, he has